

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
CEYLON.

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF
XYLEBORUS FORNICATUS, Eich.

(Shot-hole Borer of Tea.)

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF
XYLEBORUS FORNICATUS, Eich.

(Shot-hole Borer of Tea.)

I.—HISTORY IN CEYLON.



HE description of the Shot-hole Borer Beetle (*Xyleborus fornicatus*) was made by Eichhoff* in 1868 from a specimen collected in Ceylon. Though not impossible, it is yet improbable that Eichhoff's specimens were found attacking the tea bush.

Though tea existed in the Island at the time, the range of the plant was confined to a few examples in the Botanic Gardens and some acres newly planted on the Loolecondra estate (Lower Hewaheta district). From correspondence between Mr. E. E. Green and Mr. G. Alston, it is quite certain that the insect was present on the Craighead estate, Nawalapitiya (Dolosbage district), in 1892. Specimens were sent by Mr. Alston to Dr. Trimen in 1893, and on January 23 of that year Dr. Trimen answered as follows :—

They are well-known little beggars, closely allied to the apple twig borer at home (i.e., *Xyleborus dispar*). I do not think his work leads to any very great damage in the tea plants, but if he came in great numbers he might do considerable harm. I know this little borer on four estates near here (Peradeniya) myself : in one case he disappeared to a large extent ; in the other cases he is spreading, but as yet has done no very serious damage.

From a later letter from Mr. Alston the pest was first noticed in January, 1892, Field 26 A, but it was evidently on the estate before that time.

In April, 1896, the following article by Mr. Edward Barlow appeared in Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV., No. 2, pp. 56–58, with a drawing of the insect (pl. V., fig. 2), containing an extract of Mr. Alston's letter to Mr. Green dated January 8, 1895 :—

On January 28, 1895, specimens of a small beetle, together with pieces of tea stems riddled by them, were sent to the Indian Museum through Mr. E. E. Green, of Ceylon, from Mr. G. Alston, superintendent of tea estate, Craighead, Nawalapitiya. The insect proved on examination to belong to a species of Scolytid beetle, which has not previously been reported to attack tea plants in India. Specimens

* Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., p. 151, 1868.

were therefore forwarded to Mr. W. F. H. Blandford, who very kindly examined them and identified them as belonging to the species *Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eichhoff, a form closely allied to the often destructive species *Xyleborus dispar* of Europe and North America.

The following is an extract from a letter furnished by Mr. G. Alston:—

The pest appears mostly in patches, but has spread very considerably since I first observed it in any numbers three years ago. There is no evidence of any previous disease in attacked trees. Most of the trees attacked show no outward sign of the pest, except when almost every branch is attacked, when they turn rather yellow, and stop flushing. Young trees about two years old, before they are topped, often snap off at the spot where the borers have made holes for their entrance or exit. Strong vigorous trees in good soil seem to be very little affected by it, and throw out good red wood even from badly bored stems. On the other hand, poor plants on ridges or poor soil seem naturally to feel the effect of it quickly, though in no case have I seen a tree killed by it. Isolated branches die off, but new branches come out in their places. As a rule, you can only tell an attacked tree (except in the case of young plants, when the stems snap off) on pruning it, when the holes in the wood are very apparent. It (the beetle) does not attack the cut surface after pruning, but makes its entrance through the bark. In the case of young red wood, it very generally goes straight down the pith; in older branches I have often seen the wood riddled, as if a charge of snipeshot had been fired into it, with only one or two minute holes in the bush for exit or entrance. And yet, in the case of vigorous trees, they seem to thrive notwithstanding. Since 1893 the pest has spread very much and become more general, though I cannot say that I see much difference in the fields that were attacked then.

The writer, in the foregoing account of the pest, practically suggests the remedy, namely, either not to plant in poor soil, or, if the soil is poor, to improve it, and then to strengthen the plant against attack, the great object of all medical treatment everywhere.

To prevent the spread of the disease, the affected branches should be cut off and burnt.

The next record of the pest comes from Attabagie estate, Gampola (Pussellawa district), in 1899, and further records are as follows:—

Estate.		Post Town.		District.
1900.				
Pon-y-lan	..	Dolosbage	..	Dolosbage
1901.				
Augusta	..	Peradeniya	..	Hantane
Hindugalla	..	do.	..	
Deltota	..	Deltota	..	
1903.				
Kadawella	..	Watawala	..	Lower Dikoya
Deaculla	..	Koslanda	..	Haputale
Poonagalla	..	do.	..	do.
Tonacombe	..	Namunukula	..	Badulla
Hauteville	..	Agrapatana	..	Dimbula
Halgolle	..	Yatiantota	..	Kelani Valley
Kotuwegedera	..	Matale	..	
Midlands	..		..
Ury	..	Passara	..	Passara
		Knuckles and Kelebokka		

This gives evidence that in 1903 the insect was already distributed in a number of widely separated districts, and by 1909 estates in Maturata and Wattagama were added. Since 1912, when the Rangala and Medamahamuwa districts were reported, the range has extended to Balangoda, Ratnapura, Galle, Kalutara, Madulsima, Kegalla, and a few estates in Upper Dikoya.

The record in 1903 from Hauteville, Agrapatana, is of especial interest, as the estate lies in the middle of a large uninfected area. There can be no question of the identity of the specimens, which are still in the Department of Agriculture.

Inquiries show that Shot-hole Borer was found attacking about half an acre of tea on the Glasgow boundary in August, 1903; the infected portion was pruned, and all the prunings were burnt; this information comes from Mr. Jackson, who was then a superintendent on the estate. The borer has not re-appeared here or on any neighbouring estate in the Dimbula district.

Quite recently there has been a considerable spread in the Ratnapura and Balangoda districts, both of which may now be taken generally as completely infected, except for some outlying and isolated estates. Here the infection undoubtedly started from the planting of infected tea plants brought from the Ambegamuwa and Lower Hewaheta districts in 1910 on a new clearing of 47 acres. Since 1914 the borer has covered an approximate area of 5,000 acres in the district.

It is a great mistake to suppose that all areas where tea is grown in Ceylon are affected by Shot-hole Borer. Haputale West, New Galway, Nuwara Eliya, and Uda Pussellawa, where the borer is entirely absent, represent an area of 15,000 acres alone; while in Upper Dikoya, Dimbula, Madulsima, and Maskeliya about 90,000 acres are still uninfected. The total area uninfected is about one quarter of the total acreage under tea.

The list of infected estates at the end of this Bulletin serves to give a good general idea of the distribution of the pest. The most interesting point is the limitation of the distribution at certain places in well-marked valleys. In Dimbula the infestation comes to a somewhat abrupt end on the East Holyrood and St. Andrew's estates, and it seems likely that the insect is from time to time blown from the lower portion of the valley (Meddecombra) to the latter estate, but never becomes properly established there. Similar instances are afforded in the cases of the Rozelle-Hatton valley (Lower Dikoya), and the lower elevations of Upper Dikoya and Maskeliya. The Maha Uva estate lies between the Walapane and Uda Pussellawa districts, and the lower portion has been

somewhat heavily infected since 1915. Being isolated from the large uninfected Uda Pussellawa district by jungle and patana, an opening of the intervening land might be a menace to the latter district.

There can be little doubt that wind and the planting of new clearings with infected tea plants have been in great part the factors in the distribution of the insect.

Distribution by natural causes appears to spread the insect much less rapidly than distribution in infected plants.

2.—DISTRIBUTION IN CASTOR OIL TREE.

Mr. E. E. Green collected Shot-hole Borer in castor oil tree (*Ricinus communis*) from Hanguranketa in July, 1906, and the late Mr. A. Rutherford recorded it in this plant from Peradeniya in 1914. Until 1915 it was not realized to what a large extent the tree was attacked, and it may now be said that, in the red variety of the plant, the insect has been found from sea level to an elevation of 6,000 feet. The habit of the insect, when boring in this tree, gives evidence that castor oil tree is the true host plant; and this is further corroborated by the distribution outside Ceylon, and by the fact that the tree is infested in Ceylon in areas very far removed from any tea. There is some reason for believing that the tea on one or two estates has been infected directly from this plant, and the case of the Hauteville estate, mentioned above, possibly throws light upon the matter, as castor oil trees have long been in the Dimbula district, and, before their removal, were breeding many millions of insects.

3.—DISTRIBUTION OUTSIDE CEYLON.

In August, 1917, specimens of castor oil tree were received from Bangalore, India (elevation 3,000 feet), riddled by true Shot-hole Borer. These were collected and sent by the Government Entomologist, Coimbatore; there were some hundreds of insects in the sections of the tree received. This is the only authentic record of the insect outside Ceylon.

Inquiry has been made into several other records, and in each case it will be seen that there is grave doubt of the identity of the insect :—

Watt and Mann, "The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant," p. 175, 1903 :—

Xyleborus fornicatus, *Eichoff*.—Till the autumn of 1900 it (the beetle) was unknown in India, but then suddenly appeared and did considerable damage on a garden in the Upper Dibrugarh district before its nature was discovered and measures were taken to deal with it. One of the authors has since found it in a second place in Upper Assam, again doing considerable damage.

Description and Depredations.—The insect is a small beetle, rarely more than one-eighth of an inch in length, which is found riddling the branches and stems of the bushes, both as a grub and in the mature condition. The extremely small size of the beetle often prevents its recognition, until a very large patch of the tree has been attacked and seriously affected.

When first reported in India, the manager of the estate on which it occurred described the plot affected as a piece of pure Assam indigenous tea, and then went on to say, "the affected part looked at first as if it had been struck by lightning, a number of bushes turning red and then dying off completely. No notice was taken of it until it was seen to be spreading, when, on close examination, powdered wood was noticed round the affected bushes, and small holes in the stem a few inches above the ground. On the stems being split open, a number of beetles and grubs were found to be inside, and to have tunnelled the stem in all directions, but only for about 6 inches in height, and in every case just above the ground."

It will be seen that the description here given is entirely different from that correctly recorded in the Indian Museum Notes of 1896. Therefore, it must be assumed that the insect here described belongs to another species. *Xyleborus semiopacus*, Eich., and *Xyleborus perforans*, Woll., have both been recorded from tea in Ceylon, but from bushes previously killed by some fungus disease. The description given by Watt and Mann strongly points to the bushes having first been killed by some agency other than an insect. In a letter dated January 22, 1917, Dr. Mann says:—

The samples of *Xyleborus formicatus* which I reported in "Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant" were identified by Dr. George Watt from samples sent to him by Mr. Green from Ceylon. They came from the Pobbajan Tea Co., and the whole patch where they occurred was at once burnt and cut down to the ground. They were never found again in my time, either there or anywhere else. The samples, if they still exist, are with the rest of Sir George Watt's collection of tea pests and blights. Where these were sent to I do not know. They may be with the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa.

Further inquiries show that the specimens were preserved on slides in the Indian Museum, but had become detached and lost.

With regard to the second place in Assam from which the insect was recorded, there appears to be no record whatever.

It can only be assumed that there was here some mistake in identity, and the specimens, though compared with samples from Ceylon, were never determined by any authority on Scolytid beetles. The record is copied in Leffroy's "Indian Insect Life," p. 395. Specimens received from Assam in tea were all species different from *X. formicatus*, but species which might be confused with that insect.

Bainbrigg Fletcher, "Some South Indian Insects," 1914, pp. 345-346 :—

***Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich.**

Distribution : Travancore (Pirmad and High Range).

Status : The Shot-hole Borer is said not to be uncommon in Travancore, and presumably does little damage.

Remarks : I am indebted to Mr. Anstead for information regarding the occurrence of this insect in Southern India.

The record was made on the authority of Mr. R. Anstead, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bangalore.

In a letter dated August 30, 1917, he says :—

I think it is extremely probable that *X. fornicatus* does not occur in South India. I have a note that I found what I then thought to be this insect in 1910 in Peermade, and am responsible, I know, for telling you this (in a previous letter); but in view of what I now know of this insect, and that I cannot find it again or hear of it from any tea planter, I think I made a mistake, and mistook some other pest for *Xyleborus*. At any rate, if it does occur, it is *very rare*, and not a pest.

M. Hagedorn, "Der Tropenflanzer," Berlin, XVII., No. 4, April, 1913, p. 215 :—

Two Scolytid beetles have been destructive to nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*) in Penang, *Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eichhoff.

Hagedorn, the Scolytid authority, gives the record, and refers to specimens from cacao in Ceylon in No. 3 (March, 1913, p. 154) of the same journal. Here, however, though stating that the insect is found in cacao and tea in Ceylon, he does not refer to the Penang record in the later number. Of the many trees and plants attacked by *X. fornicatus* in Ceylon, the nutmeg does not appear amongst them, though another species of Scolytid is common in the fruits (*Coccotrupes*).

E. A. Andrews, "Quarterly Journal, Scientific Department, Indian Tea Association," Part IV., 1913, pp. 94 and 95.

Under the heading *Shot-hole Borer*, *Xyleborus fornicatus*, a description of the habits is given, which, if applying to the species, is so inaccurate that it is certainly not worth quoting.

The locality in which the observations were made is not given, and the remedial measures, "by placing upright poles in the ground among the bushes, the insects may be induced to leave the latter alone and bore into the former, which can be destroyed," have obviously been suggested by one who has no knowledge whatever of the insect.

The Entomologist at the Tocklai Experiment Station, Assam, amongst other valuable information, says that "Antram recorded *X. fornicatus* from Romari tea estate,

Assam, but when I was there in 1915 I found that the damage which he had attributed to a Scolytid was caused by a small Psychid (Lepidopterous) caterpillar."

In conclusion, it may be said that, owing to the knowledge of the true Shot-hole Borer as a pest in Ceylon, authorities in India have recorded this insect in that country on the slenderest ground, and the fact that no specimens of *X. fornicatus* are available from India for identification, except in the one authentic case from Bangalore in castor oil tree, gives legitimate cause for assuming that the insect does not exist in tea either in India or Assam.

It is possible that Hagedorn's record from Penang in nutmeg is valid, but no details of any kind are available.

According to the "Review of Applied Entomology," Vol. IV., p. 136, Mr. C. F. C. Beeson, in the "Indian Forester, Allahabad," XLII., No. 4, April, 1916, pp. 216-223, records *X. fornicatus* from the sal tree (*Shorea robusta*), but the Forest Zoologist, Dehra Dun, writes on September 4, 1917, "I have seen no specimens of *X. fornicatus* from India."

The distribution of *Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich., is as follows:—

Plant.	Elevation. Feet.
<i>India (Bangalore).</i>	
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. Castor Oil Tree ..	3,000
<i>Penang.</i>	
<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt. Nutmeg ..	?
<i>Ceylon.</i>	
<i>Albizia moluccana</i> Mig. ..	100-3,000
<i>Allophylus cobbe</i> ..	1,600
<i>Bixa orellana</i> L. Annatto ..	?
<i>Camellia theae</i> Link. Tea ..	100-5,000
<i>Caryota urens</i> L. Kital Palm ..	4,000
<i>Cassia alata</i> L. ..	1,600
<i>Cinchona calisaya</i> Wild. Cinchona ..	?
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. Orange ..	2,000
<i>Clerodendron</i> sp. ..	1,600
<i>Crotalaria striata</i> ..	2,000
<i>Desmodium cephalotes</i> ..	1,600
<i>Erythrina lithosperma</i> Bl. Dadap ..	1,600-4,500
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A. Cunn. Silky Oak ..	1,600-4,000
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> Mull. Para Rubber ..	1,000-2,000
Jungle Shrubs and Lantana ..	1,000-4,000
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. ..	1,000
<i>Persia gratissima</i> Gaertn. Avocado Pear ..	1,600
<i>Petreae volubilis</i> Jacq. ..	1,600
<i>Photinia japonica</i> Linell. Loquat ..	3,000
<i>Psidium guajava</i> . Guava ..	?
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. Castor Oil Tree ..	100-6,000
<i>Tephrosia candida</i> D. C. Boga Medallia ..	1,000-4,000
<i>Tephrosia vogelii</i> ..	1,600
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. Country Almond ..	1,600
<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L. Cocoa ..	1,600

Of these plants, only three harbour the insect to any great extent, namely, castor oil tree, tea, and country almond, if the identification is correct in the latter case.

Species of *Crotalaria*, *Tephrosia*, the *Dadap*, and *Albizia* may occasionally be seriously attacked. In the other plants galleries are only made with varying success. In the case of the country almond, portions of wood attacked by fungus, but otherwise living, have been infested; in all other cases living tissue is entered. Jungle shrubs are only entered in close proximity with heavily infected tea.

4.—ELEVATION.

The elevation of the Craighead estate is about 2,000 feet above sea level. It is at this elevation that Shot-hole Borer is now particularly abundant. In 1903 the insect was certainly established at elevations of about 4,000 feet. There does not seem to be much doubt that Shot-hole Borer spreads gradually upwards, attaining an altitude of 5,000 feet, but it becomes less common when 4,000 feet is reached, and above 4,500 it is no longer a serious pest.

The intervals at which tea is pruned certainly influence the infestation at given altitudes, and if tea can be run so that a vigorous flush can be plucked for longer periods, the infestation is less than that at a similar altitude, where the tea flushes for shorter periods, entailing shorter periods between prunings.

The reason for the borer being less common at elevations above 4,000 feet is that the development is longer by a period of some three weeks, as compared with that at 2,000 feet or under. At very low elevations, 100–1,000 feet, the insect, curiously enough, becomes again less abundant. The districts of Galle and Kalutara, which afford examples, are, however, extremely wet, and this may in part account for the marked falling off in the infestation.

List of Estates Infected (to June 7, 1918).

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.
Alagala (see Kadugannawa North). Ambagamuwa	Aslona	..	..	..	..
	Asbourne	..	..	..	..
	Atherton. (see Kotmale district).	..	..	..	..
	Blackstone	..	..	..	..
	Blackwater	..	..	..	..
	Bridgton	..	..	..	..
	Dalauake	..	..	..	..
	Ellawala	..	..	..	..
	Gallebode	..	..	..	..
	Glenfern	..	..	..	..
	Gnsias Rook	..	..	..	..
	Green Hayes	..	..	..	..
	Haaranoys	..	..	..	..
	Hentley's	..	..	..	..
	Hyndford	..	..	..	..
	Inoolpittia	..	..	..	..
	Katawala	..	..	..	..
	Keilworth	..	..	..	..
	Mastawattie	..	..	..	..
	Midland	..	..	..	..
	Penrhos	..	..	..	..
	Prestonsland	..	..	..	..
	Rondura (see Kelani Valley).	..	..	..	..
	St. Clive (see Yaldessa).	..	..	..	..
	Strathellie	..	..	..	..
	Waywelakawa	..	..	..	..

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Cassette No.
Badulla	Angodde	Cobo	Badulla	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Atampettiya	—	do.	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Ballagalla	Glen Alpin	do.	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Cobo	Cobo	do.	do.	do.
	Craigmore	—	do.	do.	do.
	Cullen	—	Haliela	do.	do.
	Debedde	—	Badulla	March 9, 1917	6,868
	Dewatura	Wewesse	do.	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Diekwell	Touacombo	Namunukula	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Dotlands	—	Badulla	July 30, 1915	6,730
	Ellawattie	—	do.	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Elmsburst	Sarnia	Demodera	June 7, 1918	6,713
	Fernoylo	—	Badulla	May 14, 1915	6,948
	Galapitekanda	—	Namunukula	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Glen Alpin	—	do.	do.	do.
	Gowerakelle	Glen Alpin	Badulla	February 2, 1917	6,851
	Hindagalla	—	Demodera	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Hingurugama	—	Namunukula	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Jainudeen	—	Badull	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Kalugalla	—	Haliela	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Kandahena	—	do.	December 11, 1914	6,687
	Keenakelle	Touacombo	Namunukula	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Kottagodde	—	do.	July 30, 1915	6,730
	Malapahagalla (see Passara).	Keenakelle	Badulla	October 12, 1917	6,902
	Mahatenne	Spring Valley	do.	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Moragalla	Sarnia	do.	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Nahavilla	—	do.	June 7, 1917	6,876
	Napier	—	Demodera	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Nemuragalla	—	do.	March 3, 1917	6,890
	Naulle	—	Badulla	May 14, 1915	6,713
		Demodera	Demodera	December 17, 1915	6,764

Ooumbe	..	Demodera	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Oodowewro	..	do.	..	do.	..	do.
Pingarawa	..	Namunukula	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Queensdown	..	Badulla	..	September 10, 1915	..	6,739
Ravenstwood	..	Namunukula	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Rockhill	..	Badulla	..	do.	..	do.
Sarnia	..	do.	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
Serendib	..	do.	..	September 15, 1916	..	6,823
Southern	..	Demodera	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Spring Valley, I.-V.	..	Badulla	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
St. James	..	Haliela	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Stratheden	..	Demodera	..	February 22, 1918	..	6,926
Telbedde	..	Badulla	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Tonacombe	..	Namunukula	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
Unugalla	..	do.	..	June 1, 1917	..	6,876
Westmorland	..	Badulla	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Weyvelbena	..	do.	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Yelverton	..	Demodera	..	do.	..	do.
	..	Badulla	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
.. Alupolla (see Ratnapura district).	..		..		..
Cecilton	..	Balangoda	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
Denegana	..	Bogawantalawa	..	September 15, 1916	..	6,823
Detenagalla	..	Balangoda	..	July 30, 1915	..	6,730
Keenagaha-Ella	..	do.	..	June 18, 1915	..	6,722
Keppoch	..	do.	..	March 9, 1917	..	6,858
Maratenne	..	do.	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
Meddakande	..	do.	..	do.	..	do.
Pambagolla	..	Meddakande	..	July 30, 1916	..	6,730
Pinnawela	..	do.	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
Rasagalla	..	do.	..	June 23, 1917	..	6,884
Wallave	..	do.	..	July 20, 1917	..	6,888
Wewelwatte (see Ratnapura district).	..		..		..
Balangoda	..		..		..

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.
Dikoya (Upper)	Glengariff	..	Hatton	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Osborne	..	do.	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Aberdeen	..	Watawala	September 10, 1915	6,739
	Aberdeen	..	Rozelle	October 23, 1915	6,749
	Agrawatta	..	Watawala	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Carolina, No. 1	..	do.	do.	do.
	Do., No. 2	..	do.	do.	do.
	Comar	..	do.	September 16, 1916	6,823
	Donnybrook	..	Hatton	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Hardenhuish	..	Watawala	do.	do.
Dikoya (Lower)	Kadawella	..	do.	do.	do.
	Lonaeh	..	do.	do.	do.
	Norton	..	Hatton	do.	do.
	St. Aubins	..	Watawala	do.	do.
	St. Heliers	..	do.	November 16, 1917	6,909
	Vellai Oya	..	Hatton	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Wattiwella	..	Rozelle	do.	do.
	Devon	..	Talawakelo	August 31, 1917	6,895
	East Holyrood	..	do.	October 23, 1915	6,749
	Meddecombe	..	Watawala	February 5, 1915	6,697
Dimbula	Mount Vernon	..	Kotagalla	do.	do.
	St. Andrews	..	Talawakelo	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Yoxford	..	Watawala	September 10, 1915	6,739
	Allegalla	..	Dolsbage	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Barnagalla	..	do.	do.	do.
	Bernewalla	..	do.	do.	do.
	Bosward	..	Gampola	January 12, 1917	6,847
	Chalantandis	..	Dolsbage	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Cholantandis	..	Navatampiyva	do.	do.
	Cholantandis	..	Navatampiyva	do.	do.
Doldbage	Allegalla	..	Dolsbage	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Barnagalla	..	do.	do.	do.
	Bernewalla	..	do.	do.	do.
	Bosward	..	Gampola	January 12, 1917	6,847
	Chalantandis	..	Dolsbage	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Cholantandis	..	Navatampiyva	do.	do.
	Cholantandis	..	Navatampiyva	do.	do.
	Cholantandis	..	Navatampiyva	do.	do.
	Cholantandis	..	Navatampiyva	do.	do.
	Cholantandis	..	Navatampiyva	do.	do.

Coorcondoowatta ..	—	—	Gampola	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Craighead ..	—	—	Navalapitiya	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Dalbagga ..	—	—	Dolosbage	..	do.	..	do.
Dambalgolla ..	—	—	Undugoda	..	do.	..	do.
Dedugalla ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	do.	..	do.
Denmark (see Fusselawa district).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eppewattie ..	..	..	Tamaravelly	..	January 12, 1917	..	6,847
Gallemdudena ..	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Gangwanly ..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Gonawatta ..	..	..	Tamaravelly	..	January 12, 1917	..	6,847
Hapugahawatta ..	..	..	..	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Havilland ..	..	..	Gampola	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Hillside ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	do.	..	do.
Ingurugalla ..	..	..	Navalapitiya	..	do.	..	do.
Jak Tree Hill ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	do.	..	do.
Kellie ..	..	..	Gampola	..	do.	..	do.
Kelvin ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	do.	..	do.
Lantern Hill (see Kadugannawa district).	..	..	..	..	September 15, 1916	..	6,823
Maskeloya ..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
Meddegoda ..	..	..	Udahentenna	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Meenagalla ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	January 12, 1917	..	6,847
Monte Cristo ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Mossville ..	..	..	Navalapitiya	..	..	..	..
Nartakande ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	do.	..	do.
Onankande ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parragalla ..	..	..	do.	..	January 12, 1917	..	6,847
Pon-Y-lan ..	..	..	do.	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Raxawa ..	..	..	Navalapitiya	..	do.	..	do.
St. Catherine ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
St. Helena ..	..	..	Navalapitiya	..	September 15, 1916	..	6,823
Somerset ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
..	..	..	do.	..	do.	..	do.
..	..	..	do.	..	do.	..	do.
Tamaravelly ..	..	..	Gampola	..	January 12, 1917	..	6,847
Theydon Bois ..	..	..	Dolosbage	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Navalapitiya	..	March 18, 1915	..	6,705

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.
Doloshage—contd.	Ugitesido ..	—	—	March 19, 1915 ..	6,705
	Weemalle ..	—	—	do. ..	do.
	Wevelkelle ..	—	—	January 12, 1917 ..	6,847
	Windsor Forest ..	Tamaravelly	—	February 5, 1915 ..	6,697
Dumbara	Yellangowry ..	—	do.	do. ..	do.
	Rajawella ..	—	Kandy	do. ..	do.
	Bollegalla (Upper) ..	—	do.	do. ..	6,697
	Morarakande ..	—	do.	do. ..	do.
Galgedara	Yahalatenne ..	—	—	December 28, 1917 ..	6,917
	Pallagalle ..	—	Peradeniya	February 5, 1915 ..	6,697
	Kandy ..	—	Kandy	May 14, 1915 ..	6,713
	Nakiyadeniya ..	—	Mapalagama	December 17, 1915 ..	6,764
Galle	Elpitiya ..	—	—	do. ..	do.
	Mapalagama ..	—	Mapalagama	December 11, 1914 ..	6,687
	Galaha ..	—	Galaha	February 5, 1915 ..	6,697
	Kandy ..	—	Kandy	do. ..	do.
Hantano	Amiswatie ..	—	Peradeniya	do. ..	do.
	Augusta ..	—	Galaha	do. ..	do.
	Dunally ..	—	do.	do. ..	do.
	Galaha ..	—	Kandy	do. ..	do.
	Hantano ..	—	Peradeniya	do. ..	6,697
	Hindugalla ..	—	do.	do. ..	do.
	Hopewell ..	—	—	do. ..	—
	Kitrogolla ..	—	Kandy	July 5, 1918 ..	6,697
	Kittoochoola ..	—	Galaha	February 5, 1915 ..	do.
	Messitura ..	—	Peradeniya	do. ..	do.
	Mount Pleasant ..	—	do.	do. ..	do.
	Mostray ..	—	Kandy	January 12, 1917 ..	6,847
	Oodowella ..	—	do.	do. ..	do.
	Ooragalla ..	—	do.	do. ..	do.

Peradeniya (New) ..	—	..	Peradeniya	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Peradeniya (Old) ..	—	..	do.	..	do.	..	do.
Primrose Hill ..	—	..	Kandy	..	August 3, 1917	..	6,890
Prospect Hill ..	—	..	Peradeniya	..	September 10, 1915	..	6,739
Rosawatta ..	—	..	Kandy	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Rosehill (Training Colony)	—	..	Peradeniya	..	do.	..	do.
Vedchettia North ..	Dumally	..	Galaha	..	do.	..	do.
..
Ampitteme ..	—	..	Koslanda	..	December 28, 1917	..	6,917
Ampttiakande ..	—	..	Bandarawela	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,848
Arinalli ..	—	..	do.	..	February 5, 1916	..	6,697
Ballagalla Ella ..	—	..	do.	..	August 3, 1917	..	6,890
Balgodde ..	—	..	Haputale	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Berragalla ..	—	..	do.	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Blackwood ..	—	..	do.	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Broughton ..	—	..	Bandarawela	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
Cabragalla ..	Poonagalla	..	do.	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Catton ..	do.	..	do.	..	do.	..	do.
Deaculla ..	—	..	Koslanda	..	May 14, 1916	..	6,713
Dickapittia ..	—	..	Haputale	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Diyaluma ..	Poonagalla	..	Bandarawela	..	do.	..	do.
Fellside ..	do.	..	do.	..	do.	..	do.
Gokonda ..	Needwood	..	Haputale	..	do.	..	do.
Haldumulla ..	—	..	Haldumulla	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Haputale ..	—	..	Haputale	..	February 2, 1917	..	6,861
Idulgashena ..	Needwood	..	Haldumulla	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
Kalpahane ..	—	..	do.	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Kelburne ..	—	..	Haputale	..	May 4, 1917	..	6,870
Koslanda ..	—	..	Koslanda	..	December 28, 1917	..	6,917
Laymastotte ..	Monerakunde	..	do.	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Leangawella ..	—	..	Haputale	..	—	..	—
Lyegrove (Lower) ..	—	..	do.	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Lyegrove (Upper) ..	Monerakunde	..	Koslanda	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705

Haputale

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.
Haputale—cont.	Lunugalla	Poonagalla	Bandarawela	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Mealdeniya	—	Koslanda	do.	do.
	Mahakande	—	do.	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Makern	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Meeribedde	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Monarakande	do.	do.	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Nahakettia	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Needwood	—	Haldumulla	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Oakfield	—	Koslanda	November 16, 1917	6,909
	Poonagalla	—	Haldumulla	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Sherwood	Poonagalla	Bandarawela	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Sinna Goleconda	—	Haputale	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Singarawatte	—	do.	May 4, 1917	6,870
	Udahena	Poonagalla	Koslanda	December 28, 1917	6,917
	Wiharegalla	—	Bandarawela	February 5, 1915	6,697
	—	—	Haputale	do.	do.
	Eastland	—	—	—	—
Haputale West Hewaheta (Upper)	Gonavy (see Hewaheta Lower district).	—	Hewaheta	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Hanguranketto (Lower)	—	—	—	—
	Rahatungoda	Hanguranketto	Hanguranketta	September 10, 1915	6,739
	Riverdale	—	Hewaheta	October 22, 1915	6,749
	Rutland	—	do.	February 5, 1916	6,697
Hewaheta (Lower)	Bellwood	—	do.	do.	do.
	Bowlana	—	Galaha	December 11, 1914	6,687
	Deliotte	—	Delofa	February 5, 1915	6,697
	Gallantenne	—	Galaha	do.	do.
	Gonavy	—	do.	do.	do.
	Gongalla	Loolecondra	Delbota	do.	do.
	—	—	do.	March 19, 1915	6,706

Great Valley	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Kirimetta	..	..	..	..	December 11, 1914	..	6,687
Little Valley	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Loolecondra	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Madaguma (Old)	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Moragalla	..	..	..	..	December 11, 1914	..	6,687
Olorawatta	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Pattegama	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Algoottenne	..	..	..	..	March 9, 1917	..	6,858
Berveulā (see Matāle South).	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Dotalla	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Elkaduwa	..	..	..	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Galawatta	..	..	..	..	March 9, 1917	..	6,868
Happawidde	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Hunasgiriya (New)	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Hunasgiriya (Upper)	..	..	..	..	December 11, 1914	..	6,687
Hunugalla	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Maha-oya	..	..	..	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Mahatenne	..	..	..	..	December 11, 1914	..	6,687
Weygalla	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Alpitakande	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Amotawa	..	..	..	..	do.	..	do.
Angala	..	..	..	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Gadadessa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gampolawatta (see Pasallawa).	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Gons Adika	..	..	..	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Hartfield	..	..	..	..	July 5, 1918	..	6,964
Kobbekaduwa	..	..	..	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Lantern Hill	..	..	..	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Mariawatta	..	..	..	..	June 7, 1918	..	6,948
Mount Colville	..	..	..	..	December 17, 1915	..	6,764
Mount Temple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hunasgiriya

Kadugannawa

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.
Kaduganawa—contd.	Niyamakanda ..	—	..	..	6,954
	Orion (see Fussellawa).	..	..	..	6,997
	Ranuwella ..	..	..	..	6,847
	Silver Hill ..	..	..	..	do.
	Sinnipitiya ..	..	..	..	do.
Kaduganawa, North or Alagala	Udappalata ..	—	..	..	do.
	Alagala ..	..	..	..	..
	Bellongalla ..	..	..	..	6,705
	Coodogalla ..	..	..	..	6,847
	Fern ..	..	..	..	6,749
	Gargama ..	..	..	..	6,667
	Government Experiment Station ..	..	..	..	6,895
	Kinnudiya ..	..	..	..	6,730
	Kittendeniya ..	..	..	..	6,697
	Kottegodde ..	..	..	..	6,687
	Kurugama ..	..	..	..	6,722
	Lankka ..	..	..	..	do.
	Nugadena ..	..	..	..	6,876
	Sarntha ..	..	..	..	6,722
	Seafeld ..	..	..	..	6,750
Kalutara	Tismoda ..	Tismoda	..	..	6,705
	Yahlaicenna (see Galagedera).	do.	..	..	do.
	Arapolakkande ..	—	..	..	6,697
	Halwatara ..	..	..	..	6,870
	Neuchâtel ..	..	..	..	6,697
Kogalla	Kayigam ..	..	..	..	6,888
	Ambalakanda ..	..	..	..	6,697
	Dubbakanda ..	..	..	..	6,705

Donoughmore	..	—	..	Aranayaka	.. February 5, 1915	.. 6,997
Ettie	..	—	..	Kegalla	.. do.	.. do.
Glenalmond	..	—	..	Aranayaka	.. do.	.. do.
Golinda	..	—	..	Kegalla	.. do.	.. do.
Karandupona	..	—	..	..	.. March 19, 1915	.. 6,706
Kaavesnure (see Kelani Valley).	..	—	..	..	..	..
Maryland	..	—	..	Aranayaka	.. February 5, 1915	.. 6,697
Millegatenne	..	—	..	.. do.	.. do.	.. do.
Narangalla	..	—	..	.. do.	.. do.	.. do.
Parambe	..	—	..	.. Undugoda	.. July 30, 1915	.. 6,730
Pindeni-oya (see Kelani Valley).	..	—	..	..	..	..
Pondappe	..	—	..	Aranayaka	.. February 5, 1915	.. 6,697
Udagoda	..	—	..	.. Undugoda	.. March 19, 1915	.. 6,705
Waharaka (see Kelani Valley).	..	—	..	..	..	..
Yataderiya	..	—	..	.. do.	.. February 5, 1915	.. 6,697
Yellangowry (see Dolosbage).	..	—	..	..	..	..
.. Abbasi	..	—	..	..	..	..
.. Ardross	..	—	..	.. Avissawella	.. March 9, 1917	.. 6,858
.. Atherfield	..	—	..	.. Yatiyantota	.. May 14, 1915	.. 6,713
.. Avington	..	—	..	.. Avissawella	.. do.	.. do.
.. Avissawella	..	—	..	.. Yatiyantota	.. February 5, 1915	.. 6,697
.. Biblicoyatenne	..	—	..	.. Avissawella	.. do.	.. do.
.. Bovillee	..	—	..	.. Yatiyantota	.. March 19, 1915	.. 6,705
.. Broadlands	..	—	..	.. do.	.. do.	.. do.
.. Chesterford	..	—	..	.. Watawala	.. February 5, 1915	.. 6,697
.. Clara	..	—	..	.. Avissawella	.. March 19, 1915	.. 6,705
.. Clunes	..	—	..	.. do.	.. April 20, 1917	.. 6,867
.. Degulesa	..	—	..	.. Dehiowita	.. February 5, 1915	.. 6,697
.. Dehiowita	..	—	..	.. Yatiyantota	.. March 19, 1915	.. 6,705
.. Don Pedro	..	—	..	.. do.	.. do.	.. do.
.. Ederapolla	..	—	..	.. Dehiowita	.. August 3, 1917	.. 6,890
.. Eila	..	—	..	.. Yatiyantota	.. May 14, 1915	.. 6,713
	..	—	..	.. do.	.. do.	.. do.

Kelani Valley

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.
Kafani Valley—contd.	El-Noor	Hemingford	Avisawella	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Elston	—	Puwakpitiya	February 5, 1915	6,997
	Erracht	—	Dehiowita	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Ferriby	—	Puwakpitiya	February 5, 1915	6,997
	Florence	Rondura	Watawala	do.	do.
	Garupalla	—	Yatiyantota	do.	do.
	Glassei	—	Dehiowita	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Gonagama	—	Kitulgala	February 5, 1915	6,997
	Halgolla	—	Yatiyantota	do.	do.
	Hataragalla	Yogama	Dehiowita	August 3, 1917	6,890
	Hemingford	Hemingford	Avisawella	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Ilukkenne	—	Yatiyantota	do.	do.
	Indurama	Sepumalkande	Ruanwella	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Kelani	—	Yatiyantota	February 5, 1915	6,997
	Kinross	—	do.	do.	do.
	Kirporuwā	—	do.	do.	do.
	Knavesmire	—	Undugoda	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Lavant	—	Yatiyantota	February 5, 1915	6,997
	Matinkanda	Sepumalkande	do.	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Maldeniya	—	Dehiowita	February 5, 1915	6,997
	Mpitiyakande	—	Yatiyantota	do.	do.
	Oaklands	—	do.	May 14, 1915	6,713
	Panawatte	—	do.	February 5, 1915	6,997
	Parusella	—	do.	October 22, 1916	6,749
	Pacheriya	Hemingford	Avisawella	March 19, 1916	6,705
	Peenitilly	Peenitilly	Puwakpitiya	do.	do.
	Penduraya	—	Ruanwella	do.	do.
	Pindugalla	Halgolla	Yatiyantota	do.	do.
	Rondura	Rondura	Watawala	February 5, 1915	6,997
				do.	do.

Sapumalkanda	..	..	Sapumalkanda	Watawala	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Sirisanda	..	..	—	Puwakpitiya	..	do.	..	do.
Sunmyeroff	..	..	—	Ruanwella	..	do.	..	do.
Talapitiya	..	..	Yogama	Delhiowita	..	August 3, 1917	..	6,890
Telampitiya	..	..	do.	do.	..	do.	..	do.
Udabage	..	..	—	Yatiyantota	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
Verulupitiya	..	..	—	Puwakpitiya	..	do.	..	do.
Waharaka	..	..	—	Undugoda	..	do.	..	do.
Walpola	..	..	—	Delhiowita	..	do.	..	do.
Weyveitakawa	..	..	Maha-oya	Yatiyantota	..	do.	..	do.
Woodend	..	..	—	do.	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
Yogama	..	..	Halgolla	Delhiowita	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
..	..	..	—	do.	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
..	..	..	Yogama	do.	..	August 3, 1917	..	6,890
..	..	..	—	Madulkele	..	September 10, 1915	..	6,739
..	..	..	—	do.	..	June 18, 1915	..	6,732
..	..	..	—	Wattegama	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
..	..	..	—	Madulkele	..	October 22, 1915	..	6,749
..	..	..	—	do.	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
..	..	..	—	do.	..	do.	..	do.
..	..	..	—	do.	..	July 30, 1915	..	6,730
..	..	..	Hoolankanda	do.	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
..	..	..	—	do.	..	June 18, 1915	..	6,722
..	..	..	—	do.	..	July 30, 1915	..	6,730
..	..	..	—	do.	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
..	..	..	—	do.	..	March 19, 1915	..	6,705
..	..	..	—	do.	..	do.	..	do.
..	..	..	—	do.	..	August 31, 1917	..	6,895
..	..	..	—	do.	..	January 12, 1917	..	6,847
..	..	..	Tunigalla	Rangala	..	do.	..	do.
..	..	..	—	Madulkele	..	February 5, 1915	..	6,697
..	..	..	Knuckles	Rangala	..	December 17, 1915	..	6,764
..	..	..	—	Madulkele	..	May 14, 1915	..	6,713
..	..	..	—	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	—	do.	..	..	..	..

Kalebokka**Knuckles**

District.	Name of Estate or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.
Knuckles—contd.	.. Maddakelle ..	—	.. Madulkele ..	.. February 5, 1915 ..	.. 6,897 ..
	.. Moragahagalla ..	.. Knuckles ..	.. do. ..	.. March 19, 1915 ..	.. 6,705 ..
	.. St. John's Hill ..	—	.. do. ..	.. January 12, 1917 ..	.. 6,847 ..
	.. Tunigalla ..	.. Tunigalla ..	.. Rangala ..	.. July 30, 1915 ..	.. 6,730 ..
Kotmale	.. Waragalandia ..	—	.. do. ..	.. February 5, 1915 ..	.. 6,697 ..
	.. Acrawasile ..	—	.. Kotmale ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Atherton ..	—	.. Galbada ..	.. January 12, 1917 ..	.. 6,847 ..
	.. Bowhill ..	—	.. do. ..	.. February 5, 1915 ..	.. 6,697 ..
	.. Dambagalla ..	—	.. Ulapane ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Donade ..	—	.. Nawalapitiya ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Doonabagastalawa ..	—	.. Kotmale ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Fettercalm ..	.. Kadienlenu ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Gingranoya ..	—	.. do. ..	.. May 14, 1915 ..	.. 6,713 ..
	.. Goorokoya ..	.. Goorokoya ..	.. Nawalapitiya ..	.. February 5, 1915 ..	.. 6,697 ..
	.. Greenwood ..	—	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Harangalla ..	.. Harangalla ..	.. Kotmale ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Kadienlenu ..	.. Kadienlenu ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Katapola ..	—	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Kolapatana ..	—	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Mahasema ..	.. Kadienlenu ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
Karungala	.. Oonoogaloya ..	—	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Pitiligo ..	.. Kadienlenu ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Ravensraig ..	—	.. Nawalapitiya ..	.. do. ..	.. do. ..
	.. Tellisgalla ..	.. Harangalla ..	.. Kotmale ..	.. June 18, 1915 ..	.. 6,722 ..
	.. Tyssano ..	.. Tyssano ..	.. do. ..	.. December 17, 1915 ..	.. 6,794 ..
	.. Westhall ..	.. Westhall ..	.. do. ..	.. September 10, 1915 ..	.. 6,739 ..
Kuruwita	.. — ..	—	.. — — — ..
..	.. (see Ratnapura district).	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

District.	Name of Estado or Division.	Group.	Post Town.	Date of Registration.	Gazette No.	
Matale East and Lagala— <i>contd.</i>	Ellagalla	—	Rattota	..	..
	Forest Hill	—	Gammaduwa	..	6,705	
	Ganarapola	..	..	do.	do.	
	Godepola	..	Banderapola	..	do.	
	Hattianwella	..	do.	..	do.	
	Kandenwera	..	Brae	..	6,730	
	Karagahatalawa	..	—	..	6,722	
	Karagahatenne	..	Bandorapola	..	6,705	
	Kensington	..	—	..	6,897	
	Kinrara	..	—	Gammaduwa	..	6,706
	Koladatchy	..	Pitakanda	..	6,887	
	Lauragalla	..	—	Matale	December 11, 1914	6,730
	Longville	..	Brae	Rattota	March 9, 1917	6,968
	Managalla	..	—	Madulkelo	July 30, 1915	6,730
	Midlands	..	Brae	Rattota	June 7, 1918	6,948
	Mousagalla	..	—	do.	July 30, 1915	6,730
	Mundeniya	..	—	do.	..	..
	Nagalla	..	Banderapola	Matale	March 18, 1915	6,705
	Nicholaoya	..	Nagalla	do.	..	do.
	Opalgalla	..	Nicholaoya	Gammaduwa	March 9, 1917	6,868
	Owella	..	Opalgalla	Rattota	February 5, 1915	6,897
	Paitonne	..	—	Gammaduwa	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Pitakande	..	Opalgalla	Matale	July 30, 1915	6,730
	Poonagalla (see Kellebokka district).	..	Pitakanda	Gammaduwa	March 19, 1915	6,705
	Sutuganga	..	—	..	December 11, 1914	6,687
	Sylvakanda	..	—	do.	September 10, 1915	6,739
Wewelmedde	..	Pitakanda	do.	December 11, 1914	6,722	
Wharagama	..	—	do.	June 18, 1915	6,705	
Matale North	..	Nalando	..	March 19, 1915	..	
	Karagalla	..	do.	..	..
	Nalando	..	do.	..	..